sist of ninety-eight members, or of practically the same membership as the former House of Representatives in the Philippine Legislature. In contrast, however, to the Philippine Legislature, wherein some members were appointed, all of the members of the National Assembly will be elected by the qualified voters, except in the Moro Provinces of Sulu, Lanao, and Cotabato where other methods may be followed.

The National Assembly convenes in regular session every year on the second Monday of the month immediately following that on which the election of its members was held. The officers of the Assembly are a Speaker, a Secretary, and a Sergeant-at-Arms. Members are prohibited, among other things, from being financially interested in contracts with the Government.

Bills passed by the National Assembly are presented to the President for approval. The President has the right to veto a bill or any separate item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill. Thereafter the Assembly has the right by a two-thirds vote of all its members to reconsider and pass the bill or item over the President's veto. In the latter case the bill becomes a law notwithstanding the disapproval of the President.

It was once my opinion that it would be better for the Philippines to remain conservative, and accordingly to continue the bicameral system. On further reflection, however, I have come to believe the unicameral system more suitable for actual Philippine conditions than the system that it supplanted The practice of passing most of the bills

on the last night of the session was destructive of the safeguards against hasty legislation which the checks and balances provided by two Houses were intended to afford. A strong executive acting through the Speaker can guide a one-chamber legislature more effectively than a two-chamber legislature. The Philippine Government must perforce be a cheaply run government, and every possible *centmo* saved from the appro-